

FOR A NEW ROAD

The Board of Trade Hears Colonel Boone

ON HIS RAILWAY PROPOSITION

He Proposes to Build a Road From Grand Haven to Sebawing for the Right of Way.

Twenty members were present at the meeting of the board of trade last night. First Vice President Crosby presided. The board directed the secretary to extend its invitation to the National Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to hold its annual meeting in May, 1893, in this city.

"Col." Albert E. Boone of Zanesville, O., was introduced and he outlined a project to build a trans-lake railroad from Grand Haven to Sebawing. The projected road will be 125 miles long, starting at Grand Haven, passing through Grand Rapids, thence along the south side of Grand river, touching Belding, Kildville, Crystal, Vickeryville, Saginaw, and terminating at Sebawing.

In fact the road will go straight through Ottawa and Kent counties, touching the southwest corner of Ionia county, cuts Montcalm and Gratiot counties in two, passes through Saginaw county and cuts the corners of Bay and Tuscola counties.

Half way between the termini is located a city on paper, the future metropolis of north central Michigan, "Black Diamond." The road will run over the old Lowell Hall route, which was surveyed some years ago and upon which extreme Grand Rapids capitalists spent \$20,000. This route was graded as far as Greenville. General Jones recently surveyed the proposed route and a committee from the board of trade has been over it. L. J. Bindge, chairman of this committee, has been over all the ground and expressed his satisfaction at the colonel's propositions.

Interminable Coal Fields.

The colonel said that there are now in sight in the Sebawing coal fields over 15,000,000 tons of soft coal or steam coal, which is declared equal to Hocking Valley coal for steam purposes. The veins are four feet and ten inches thick, and are perfectly level. They are covered by a sandstone roof eight to twenty feet thick, making mining easy. Extensive beds of fire clay, which, according to tests, will make the finest quality of paving brick and sewer pipe, lie around the mines. Large cement beds are said to be near at hand and very accessible. They have never been developed for the lack of transportation. The whole is surrounded by immense tracts of pine. The local mines have been worked for a year, and the coal is shafted only ninety feet. Two shafts are in active operation and are producing twenty cars a day. The colonel said that it could be mined in Grand Rapids for 30 cents less per ton than Ohio coal. He said that he and his company will build and operate the road if the cities and towns along the route will donate the right of way. The mine owners have promised that at least one-half their product shall go over his route.

Invaluable To This City.

Several members of the board said that the route would be invaluable in turning to Grand Rapids the jobbing trade that now goes to Detroit and Toledo for the reason that Grand Rapids lacks a through line to the northwest part of the state. At a rough estimate Grand Rapids uses 2000 tons of steam coal daily, not including that used by railroads, and the saving of 30 cents per ton would be a big item. At present Detroit draws the trade of cities less than sixty miles from Grand Rapids. Some declared that the plan was feasible, as it would cost half a million to go through the city. Colonel Boone said: "Go around the city then, build a belt line and bring in your coal trains on the other road."

Mr. Fisher drew up a resolution, which was seconded and unanimously adopted. It read as follows: "Resolved, That the Grand Rapids board of trade hears with great satisfaction the proposition of a trans-lake line of superior soft coal at Sebawing, but 125 miles northeast of this city and is highly gratified with Colonel Boone's projected railroad to that field and pledges all reasonable co-operation in an effort to build a direct road connecting this city with the Sebawing coal field."

The colonel declared that he would get everything ready this year, and so soon as the entire right of way was secured would start the road, probably in one year.

SETTLEMENT MAY BE DELAYED

A Government Official Says That Serious Complications Have Arisen.

GETTYSBURG, O. T., April 12.—A gentleman connected with the government, who arrived here last night from Ft. Reno, says that certain complications have arisen over a portion of the allotments, which will delay the opening until May 1. He is a very prominent man and speaks with confidence. If this be true the immense crowds at Owen's line of reservation will have a long weary wait and many will suffer.

LIVED A DOUBLE LIFE.

Edney Smith Flees From His Debts and Two Women.

OMAHA, April 12.—Sidney Smith, a well-known architect, has fled, leaving a score of unpaid debts and forged notes amounting to \$2000. It is learned today that Smith's proper name is J. Edney Boston. He led a double life, living with a wife in one part of the city and with his sister-in-law as his mistress in another.

AGAINST THE NEGROES.

Texas Republicans Combining to Exclude Him From Politics.

DALLAS, TEX., April 14.—The republican politicians of Texas were in session here tonight, with all parts of the state represented. They propose to take action to exclude the negro from their deliberation in the future; also to put him out of political favor. Judge Fortson, in calling the delegates to order, termed them Jefferson republicans, favoring freedom for all races, but with the white man on top. The

convention will organize a state league and take action looking not only to shutting out the negroes but also to nominate a state ticket with no black men on it.

REFUSED FAIR PLAY.

The Senate Disgraces an Employee and Declines to Make an Investigation.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—After three and a half hours spent in executive session behind closed doors and after a stormy debate the senate on Monday yielded to the powerful pressure brought to bear by the committee on foreign relations and vacated the office of executive clerk, filled for ten years by James E. Young. When the doors were closed a definite proposition was taken up. It was to order an investigation of the conduct of Mr. Young, who has been excluded from the executive sessions ever since the Behring sea treaty was laid before the senate. This was defeated after a spirited contest in which Senator Manderson freely commented in terms of bitter sarcasm upon the course of senators who were willing to cast an imputation upon an honorable employee without affording him an opportunity to vindicate himself from suspicion. Senator Cameron presented a letter from Mr. Young, in which the latter, while signifying his willingness to surrender his office at the will of the senate, in a plain and manly way requested a thorough investigation, saying that if he had betrayed executive secrets, as had been alleged, he was liable to punishment under the law, and that he was perfectly ready to abide by the result.

There was much difficulty in getting a quorum, but finally this was secured and the motion looking to an investigation was defeated by a narrow majority. So small indeed was the majority that the members of the foreign relations committee became alarmed, and under the leadership of Senator Sherman, aided by Senator Hale, they redoubled their efforts to reap the fruits of their victory through the adoption of the resolution declaring the office of executive clerk vacant. This was finally carried by a majority of ten.

STOLE THE BALLOT BOXES.

Desperate Drunken Men Try to Outrage the Ballot in Cohoes, N. Y.

COHOES, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Thousands of howling drunken men are in the streets and all the saloons have been forced to close. Two men armed with guns and revolvers forced Inspector Lea (republican) of the Fourth ward to sign blank returns, which they have taken to the police station. They made the inspector sign while pointing revolvers at his head. Three of the five wards show that the republicans have carried them. The Fourth ward (or stolen) losses were nearly all republican, and if an honest count is given the republican mayor will be elected.

Later.—There will be no election, for the mob is in possession of the ballot boxes of the Fourth ward, a heavy republican ward. One hundred special police, appointed from the iron works of Troy, seized the ballot boxes before the polls closed and rushed them into the police station under the protection of the police, and in the interest of John T. Corman, candidate on the Cleveland-Herrick ticket. The city hall is wild with excitement. The police promise to allow no ballots to be counted in the police station until after the excitement subsides.

Portable Voting Places.

Mayor Uhl expresses the belief, and has already put it in the shape of an oral suggestion to the common council, that the cost of renting places in the various precincts for voting purposes during election is much greater than it should be. In some instances the city paid rent for an entire store for a whole month in order to be sure of a place. Portable houses can be cheaply purchased large enough for the purpose. When election is over they can be taken apart and stored. They would, the mayor thinks, pay for themselves in a short time.

Base Ball Opening.

The National base ball league season opened yesterday and the initial games resulted as follows: At St. Louis, St. Louis 10, Chicago 14; at Cincinnati, Cincinnati 5, Pittsburgh 7; at Baltimore, Baltimore 3, Brooklyn 13; at Washington, Washington 4, Boston 14; at Philadelphia, Philadelphia 4, New York 5; at Louisville, Louisville 5, Cleveland 2.

Wanted for Stealing.

Jacob Gasper, arrested on the streets last night for being drunk, is wanted for stealing \$20 from Niles Horstrom, a cripple, on a G. R. & I. train between this city and Cadillac Monday.

SHORT SPECIALS.

Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, ex-premier, is said to be dying at Toronto, Ont.

Unemployed workmen at London propose to begin demonstrations asking work or bread.

George A. Weaver's hardware store at Newport, R. I., was burned Monday. Loss, \$30,000; insurance, \$27,000.

At New Bedford, Mass., Monday the steamship City of Fitchburg was partly burned. Loss on vessel and cargo about \$25,000.

Monday the Standard Oil Company of New York filed a certificate of increase of capital stock from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000.

Monday the New England Methodist conference adopted resolutions protesting against the opening of the world's fair on Sunday.

The Minnesota crop bulletin shows that seeding is late and that in many places the ground is wet. Winter wheat is in poor condition.

In the fourth race at East St. Louis Monday the horse Cyrus was killed, and Jockeys Harris and Steppa injured, the former in a serious manner.

The big brewery at Dubuque, Ia., which has been lying idle on account of prohibition, has been sold for \$500,000, and the capacity will be increased to 100,000 barrels a year.

Ten "whalebacks" are under construction at West Superior, Wis. The total length of the vessels under construction or under contract at West Superior is 1 mile. Numbers of vessels for freight and passenger traffic are building at Cleveland, Bay City, Detroit and other like ports.

FIXED IT TO SUIT

Smith and Patton Withdraw From the Field

BLODGETT GETS THE HONOR

Messrs. Kidd and Sellers Selected to Act As District Delegates—Fisher and Perham Alternates—Resolutions.

The republican convention of the Fifth congressional district was called to order in the lower circuit court room yesterday at 11:15 a. m. by William T. Adams of Kent, chairman of the congressional committee. The call for the convention was read by Dwight Goss, secretary of the committee, stating the purpose to be the election of two delegates and two alternates to the republican national convention to be held at Minneapolis, June 7, and for the transaction of such other business as might come before it. According to the rule Kent would be entitled to forty-seven delegates in the convention, Ionia sixteen and Ottawa thirteen. After the call had been read Mr. Adams called J. A. Perham of Ottawa, to preside as temporary chairman.

Mr. Perham's speech. Upon taking his position Mr. Perham thanked the convention for the honor conferred on him. He was pleased to be permitted to attend a convention under such favorable auspices for the success of the republican party. "Gentlemen, I congratulate you," said he, "upon being able to meet in a city where we can catch the spirit of enthusiasm begotten by a republican victory in the very air we breathe. We have met to elect delegates to the national convention, which I trust will nominate candidates for president and vice-president who will be elected. No matter whether the candidates be Gen. Russell A. Alger (cheers), James G. Blaine (cheers) or the present incumbent, who has gained the confidence of the whole world by his broad, conservative statesmanship." (cheers.)

The chairman again congratulated the members of the convention on meeting in the second city of the state, a city that has recently thrown off the yoke of democratic thralldom.

Committees Chosen.

At the conclusion of Mr. Perham's address Dwight Goss of Kent, was chosen temporary secretary of the convention. On motion of E. G. Wright of Ionia, the counties were called alphabetically for the presentation of a member of committee on credentials, permanent organization and order of business, and on resolutions, to consist of three members each. The committees were so formed and composed as follows:

Credentials—James A. Coyo, Kent; Edgar A. Mather, Ionia; John Koenig, Ottawa.

Permanent Organization and Order of Business—Sydney Wessells, Kent; W. D. Place, Ionia; Aloys Billa, Ottawa.

Resolutions—Aaron Clark, Kent; F. D. M. Davis, Ionia; Hiram Poite, Ottawa.

On motion of the Hon. Geo. W. McBride of Ottawa, the convention then adjourned until 1 p. m.

Delegates Entitled to Seats.

When the convention was again called to order, the committee on credentials reported no contests in the delegations, and the following delegates were entitled to seats in the convention:

Ottawa County—J. B. Perham, J. W. Norington, Hiram Poite, A. Billa, R. A. Jubb, J. Koenig, J. B. Watson, G. W. McBride, H. D. Weatherwax.

Ionia County—Frank R. Chase, Edgar Mather, C. A. Cornell, E. D. Voorhees, W. D. Place, Thomas Daniels, E. J. Wright, William Toan, F. D. M. Davis, Riley Taft, Samuel Watts, Edgar Nash, John D. Kilson, Walter Yeomans, Henry A. Smith, Thomas Daniels.

Kent County—F. B. Wallin, H. E. Locher, John J. De Young, M. S. Crosby, David Forbes, L. W. Heath, E. Crofton Fox, Lincoln Bowen, R. M. Beattie, E. H. Berry, Joseph Dillon, John W. Holcomb, Paul J. Maria, T. W. May, James A. Coyo, E. E. Robinson, Dwight Goss, Charles B. Chilvers, David Fitzgibbons, George C. Pierce, S. Wessells, Paul J. Averill, LeSage Ten Brook, Henry Harper, J. M. Wilcox, Aaron Clark, Walter C. McGrath, H. W. Davis, Delmar C. Green, H. H. Richards, John Headley, John Anderson, George H. Godfrey, George McKee, O. B. Barber, A. S. French, Major E. C. Watkins, John Post, L. M. Sellers, M. B. Rich, Abel Chase, R. A. Hastings, H. H. Wiley, Nelson Lewis, W. D. Schouten, J. L. Edison, John T. Gould.

The report was accepted and adopted. The committee on permanent organization and order of business reported in favor of making the temporary chairman the permanent presiding officer and that E. J. Wright of Ionia, be permanent secretary; the order of business to be calling the counties alphabetically for candidates for delegates and alternates to the national convention. The report was accepted and adopted.

Resolving Resolutions.

The committee on resolutions then submitted the following, which were unanimously adopted: We, the republicans of the Fifth congressional district, Michigan, assembled two delegates and two alternates to the republican national convention, hereby declare and reaffirm our faith in the principles and doctrines of the republican party which in the past, having been carried out, have promoted and brought about the prosperity and happiness of the American people. We reassert our devotion to the doctrine of the protective tariff, and considering the McKinley bill the best enactment of that doctrine, hereby pledge ourselves to its support, having in view such improvements as changed condition and experience may require, and we point with pride to the rapid fulfillment of republican prophecy concerning its wisdom, and the failure democratic prophecy made to deceive the people.

We endorse the courageous course of our senators and republican representatives in congress in standing by an honest currency, and we denounce the efforts of the democratic party to debauch our currency by the free and unlimited coinage of silver produced in foreign lands.

We demand liberal pensions to soldiers and sailors who in the dark hour of our country's peril threw themselves

in the breach, and bespeak continued generous care for their widows and orphans.

We demand an honest ballot and a fair count, and that economy in the administration of national and state affairs should be had, and restraint of such combinations of trust and capital as are at variance with healthy public policy, commending organizations of labor, the legal regulation and proper restriction of undue foreign immigration, and upon all questions that may arise concerning the public policy and good we contemplate with complete satisfaction free republican legislation thereon.

Republican Leaders Endorsed.

We heartily approve the patriotic, wise and able administration of President Harrison and commend the reciprocity treaties of James G. Blaine, by which through his wise and courageous policy our trade has been further extended to foreign nations, to the great benefit of our own people.

We heartily commend the course of our present representative in congress and his faithful work and efforts in furtherance of the interests of his constituency.

We denounce the democratic administration of Michigan as having been extravagant and incompetent in the care and management of state affairs, and for having robbed the people of the right of representation in meeting legally elected members in defiance of all law and precedent, and for its infamous gerrymander of the state of Michigan, denying to thousands the right of representation in the selection of representatives in our state legislature.

We heartily disapprove the passage of what is known as the Miner electoral bill, as being destructive of the right of the state by a majority of its citizens to express its choice in the national electoral college.

Resolved, That the delegates from the counties comprising this congressional district are requested to present the name of Hon. Delos A. Blodgett as a delegate at large from this state to the national convention, and to urge upon the said convention the fact that it is the sense of this convention that by the election of Mr. Blodgett this district will be highly complimented and the state honored.

Delegates Chosen.

Ionia county was the first on the list to be called for a candidate. F. D. M. Davis arose and in a well worded and complimentary speech nominated in behalf of the delegates from that county Gen. James H. Kidd. There being no other candidates presented the secretary, on motion of Dwight Goss of Kent, cast the vote of the convention for General Kidd.

When Kent county was called by the secretary the Hon. F. B. Wallin placed in nomination the name of Hon. L. M. Sellers of Cedar Springs. The nomination was seconded by the Hon. George W. McBride of Ottawa, and Mr. Sellers was elected by acclamation.

The counties were then called for alternates, and Ionia having no candidate the call was passed to Kent, when the Hon. F. B. Wallin said that delegation had requested him to present the name of E. B. Fisher. The nomination was supported and the secretary instructed to cast the vote of the convention for Mr. Fisher, which he did. For the second alternate, Ottawa county presented the name of the Hon. John B. Perham, and the nomination was supported by the Hon. M. S. Crosby of Kent, who moved that the election be made by acclamation. The vote was carried and Mr. Perham was so elected.

Speeches Are Made.

There being no further business to be brought before the convention, General Kidd was called for and spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention—I would not speak the truth if I did not thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me. I congratulate you upon the unanimity of your action. Ionia county has never failed in doing her duty to the Fifth congressional district. From the time Frank Kellogg presented you in congress up to the time of the election of the present efficient member, C. E. Belknap, Ionia county has never felt more encouraged than today. There may be uncertainty as to our candidates, but there can be no mistake as to the platform of the republican party. Notwithstanding the infamous gerrymander made by the miner law I think the Fifth district will elect its congressional and state delegates for president and vice president. He thanked the convention for sending him to the Minneapolis convention untroubled, leaving him to do what in his judgment he thought best for the interests of his party.

Colonel Sellers, in response to call, said that the people of this district would find in the two delegates elected two republicans 365 days in the year. He thanked the convention and promised that he would try to carry out the wishes of his party at the national convention.

The convention then adjourned.

SMITH AND PATTON WITHDRAW

In the Interest of Party Harmony and Peace.

Prior to the convening of the delegates a caucus of the Kent delegates was held. As a result of the caucus the following self-explanatory letters were written and delivered to the chairman of the district convention:

To Hon. M. S. Crosby, Hon. S. Wessells and Hon. L. K. Bishop:

GENTLEMEN: Some time ago it was suggested that I be permitted to have my name used in connection with the candidacy for delegate-at-large from the state convention of Michigan to the national republican convention. This is a great honor, which if conferred, would be highly appreciated. However, in the present political exigency and for the purpose of a harmonious solution of our county and district action, I have decided not to permit the use of my name before the state convention for this high honor and respectfully suggest that the delegation from Kent county unite upon Hon. Delos A. Blodgett for the position. He is well known throughout western Michigan and has hosts of friends who would aid in his election. He has served the republican party loyally and unselfishly for many years, never asking any recognition at their hands, and his name at this time should be unitedly and enthusiastically put forward as the choice of Kent county for delegate-at-large. I bespeak for Mr. Blodgett the support of my friends in the district and in the state.

Thank you for your kind interest in my success.

I am, with great respect,
Yours very truly,
Wm. Andrew Smith.

(Continued on 6th page.)

THEY FAVOR A PLAN

To Erect a Viaduct Over and Across the Tracks.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MANY

A Bridge for Williams and Other Streets—Cogent Reasons Why It Should Be Early Adopted.

The report of the council's special committee on the petition of Henry D. Locher and seventy-six others who ask for a viaduct over the railroad tracks crossing Goodrich, Bartlett and Williams streets has created a small sensation in railroad circles, though officials are wary about saying what action their roads may take in the matter. The committee in their report recommend that the construction of such a viaduct over the tracks at Williams street be declared a necessary public improvement. The feeling among the aldermen was that a part of such an improvement might fairly be borne by the railroad companies themselves and it is claimed by many that the railroads will be obliged to sustain a just proportion of the cost of such an improvement.

The council preferred to leave definite action on the question with the incoming council and this feeling prevailed. The matter was laid on the table for one month. The special committee have, however, asked the officers of the various roads crossing the streets in question, to meet with them tomorrow evening, when the matter will receive mutual consideration.

Scope of the Improvement.

The proposed improvement will cost in the neighborhood of \$35,000 for the viaduct proper, not including the approaches and the damages which would surely be demanded from contiguous property owners. It is proposed to extend the viaduct, including approaches, from South Division street on the east to Ellsworth avenue on the west. By street, it would act as an outlet for Bartlett running the viaduct through Williams and Goodrich streets, which are also crossed by the tracks and in the neighborhood of which freight trains are made up. The viaduct would cross Spring and Ionia streets on the east side of the tracks and passing Calder street on the west side where it enters Williams. In all the proposed improvement would cover about five blocks, so much territory being necessary to enable easy approaches. As the tracks in this vicinity are surrounded by residences, it is thought that the work of constructing approaches would be comparatively easy.

Railroad Men Speak.

When interviewed upon the subject by a reporter for THE HERALD, Secretary J. H. P. Hugburt of the G. R. & I. said: "I have given but little thought to the proposed improvement but there is no question but it would be a most desirable thing. It would furnish needed conveniences to the railroads and would insure greater safety, and facilitate transportation, to the public. I shall be very glad to meet with the committee, as I desire to learn more about the matter. It has not yet been formally presented to me and the first I knew of it was from reading the first report of the viaduct committee."

General Superintendent Agnew of the C. & W. M., said: "It would be a most desirable improvement from a railroad point of view and would wonderfully facilitate the handling of freight cars."

"This is rather a stunner to me as what you tell me is the first I have heard of the matter. I will see that it is at once brought to the attention of the officials in Detroit and they will doubtless appoint or send some one to attend to the consultation with the council committee Thursday night. In proposition is of such really stupendous proportions that I don't grasp it in its entirety yet. A rough estimate, as I understand it, puts the cost of the viaduct proper at \$35,000 dollars. In such estimates of public works the first estimates are always too low and this one does not include the approaches and the damages to abutting property. These latter would be heavy as the filling in for approaches would result in the condemnation of much Williams street property which would be placed far below the grade. Whether the improvement would result in sufficient benefits to make it profitable for the railroads to go into it is a question. If we could be sure that it would turn the traffic from the neighboring streets, such as Bartlett, Goodrich and the like into Williams and make that street an outlet to Grandville avenue, the benefits to it would make it well worth our while to share in the expense. If it would take the whole stream of traffic off the grade crossings we could make up trains much more easily. The Pratt and Bridge street bridges have of necessity turned the traffic from the intermediate streets and I presume the viaduct would do the same in streets around it. If the railroads' share of the expense be not too burdensome I shall look for favorable action from them."

Mr. Briggs Was Surprised.

Fred M. Briggs, general agent for the Michigan Central said:

"This is rather a stunner to me as what you tell me is the first I have heard of the matter. I will see that it is at once brought to the attention of the officials in Detroit and they will doubtless appoint or send some one to attend to the consultation with the council committee Thursday night. In proposition is of such really stupendous proportions that I don't grasp it in its entirety yet. A rough estimate, as I understand it, puts the cost of the viaduct proper at \$35,000 dollars. In such estimates of public works the first estimates are always too low and this one does not include the approaches and the damages to abutting property. These latter would be heavy as the filling in for approaches would result in the condemnation of much Williams street property which would be placed far below the grade. Whether the improvement would result in sufficient benefits to make it profitable for the railroads to go into it is a question. If we could be sure that it would turn the traffic from the neighboring streets, such as Bartlett, Goodrich and the like into Williams and make that street an outlet to Grandville avenue, the benefits to it would make it well worth our while to share in the expense. If it would take the whole stream of traffic off the grade crossings we could make up trains much more easily. The Pratt and Bridge street bridges have of necessity turned the traffic from the intermediate streets and I presume the viaduct would do the same in streets around it. If the railroads' share of the expense be not too burdensome I shall look for favorable action from them."

UNITY CLUB MEETING.

The Subject of Co-operation Learnedly Discussed.

The meeting of the Unity Club last evening was well attended and the subject, "Co-operation," was discussed. The first paper presented was one prepared by Miss Mary Jones. It dealt with the co-operative plans of labor in vogue in European countries which were very lucidly explained. L. W. Wolcott followed with a carefully prepared statement of the progress made in the condition of labor where the co-operative plan has been established. He advocated giving shares in business to laborers. By this means

those employed would educate themselves in economic questions and would prove themselves to be more remunerative to the business. Under this system the employed would combine with the employer, instead of combining against him, and their interest would be increased in the business.

W. C. Sheppard spoke on the system upon which the co-operative building associations are based. He gave a history of their formation, stating that they originated in England. The system was established for the benefit of the workmen with small incomes enabling them to procure homes on small weekly payments. The association has increased until there are now over 6000 in the United States. These resources are reported to be about ten per cent less than those of the national banks of the country.

The next meeting will be in charge of R. A. Maynard and the subject for discussion will be the American factory system.

YOUNG FOLKS' MUSICALS.

An Evening of Unstinted Enjoyment at the West Side.

The Young People's society of the First Presbyterian church gave a pleasant entertainment last evening. The Rev. S. H. Davis opened the exercises by prayer. A quartet sang "A Spring Song." F. Harper recited "The Steam Chair." Mr. Herrick gave a vocal solo. Little Georgia Holly recited "The Lost Pantaloon." Miss Lena Bridgman rendered a selected recitation. A banjo solo by Miss La Verne Peterson was followed by a recitation by Miss Gertrude Madden, "Training a Husband," selected recitation, Peter Hook; violin and piano duet, Misses Louise and Thelma Echterbach; "Naming the Baby," recitation, Georgia Holly; Piano solo Miss Nellie Harvey; recitation, selected, Miss Cora Phillips; vocal solo, Miss F. Rotford; banjo solo, La Verne Peterson; "The Ringing of the Kirk Bell," recitation, Miss Lena Bridgman. The entertainment, besides going off smoothly and being declared a success, was appreciated by all present.

NO EFFORT TO GET WATER.

All the Plains and Experiments Are at a Standstill.

President Davis of the board of public works said yesterday that, although there was a crying need for more and better water, all efforts to locate a point from whence it could be secured were at a standstill. The proposition to convey the spring water to be found in abundance near the river, across from the Soldiers home in an open conduit, to the pumping station and from there into the mains of the city was either slumbering peacefully in the hands of the council committee or had fallen through. The Cook well experiments were at a standstill. The committee on water works of the common council has the matter under consideration. There was no move being made in any direction at present for more water.

DEMAND A NINE-HOUR DAY.

A Big Convention of Machinery Workers Takes an Important Action at Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 12.—At the Commercial hotel delegates representing 50,000 skilled mechanics in all branches of machinery work from all over the country continued the work of preparing a constitution which was begun Monday. There was a warm discussion over the length of the working day, which was finally fixed at nine hours. The constitution engaged the attention of the delegates the greater portion of the morning session and was not finally settled when the meeting adjourned.

"We intend forming a national federation of the machinery trades," said John A. Penton, the secretary of the meeting and representative of the International Brotherhood of Machinery Molders, a powerful organization. "It will be one of the most important labor organizations in existence. Our members will be all skilled mechanics and will comprise machinists, pattern-makers, machinery molders, boiler-makers, brass-workers and blacksmiths. We will also have in our ranks the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, an old-country organization which has nearly thirty thousand members in America."

"The working day we decided should be one of nine hours. Eight hours have been tried, but as yet it is not practicable. By and by we will lop off another hour, but at present the machinery trades will work nine hours per day. Not nine hours for ten hours' pay, but nine hours for a day's work and a day's pay. We have not yet taken up the question of wages, but that will soon be settled."

"We do not anticipate any serious difficulty in getting our demand for a nine-hour day satisfied. Several other trades in